A CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR MEGAPROGRAMMING

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Abstract

"Currently, software is put together one statement at a time. What we need is to put software together one component at a time." — Barry Boehm, at the Domain Specific Software Architecture (DSSA) Workshop, July 11-12, 1990.

Megaprogramming, as defined at the first ISTO Software Technology Community Meeting, June 27-29, 1990, by Barry Boehm, director of DARPA/ISTO, is component-based software engineering and life-cycle management. The goal of this paper is to place megaprogramming in perspective with research in other areas of software engineering (i.e., formal methods and rapid prototyping) and to describe the author's experience developing a system to support megaprogramming.

The paper, first, analyzes megaprogramming and its relationship to other DARPA research initiatives (CPS/CPL — Common Prototyping System/Common Prototyping Language, DSSA — Domain Specific Software Architectures, and SWU — Software Understanding). Next, the desirable attributes of megaprogramming software components are identified and a software development model (The 3C Model) and resulting prototype megaprogramming system (LILFANNA — Library Interconnection Language Extended by Annotated Ada) are described.

Keywords: domain modeling, formal methods, inheritance, parameterized programming, rapid prototyping, software engineering, and software reuse.
1.0 Introduction

"Megaprogramming is the type of thing you can go into a 3-star general's office and use to explain what DARPA is going to do for them to make their software less expensive and have better quality." - Barry Boehm, at the ISTO Software Technology Community Meeting, June 27-29, 1990.

Software researchers and developers have long pursued the goal of increased software productivity and quality. As the programming profession matures and basic research into programming languages and formal methods advance, opportunities are emerging to apply some of these results to the software development process. This paper is about component-based programming or megaprogramming, a term coined by Barry Boehm[2] at DARPA/ISTO, which is an essential element of the DARPA Software Strategic Plan[1]. Reusing software components, instead of re-writing them, is a long held[16], intuitively appealing, if not obvious, approach to increasing productivity and quality. Systems developed based on reusable software artifacts, in principle, should cost less (partially attributable to a shorter schedule), and contain fewer defects because of the "tried and true" parts used in its composition. Unfortunately, a one-dimensional view of quality as being the "absence of defects" is not sufficient to explain the necessary attributes of software that make it reusable (i.e., portability, flexibility, reliability, usability, and understandability are other essential attributes). The observation that "quality cannot be tested into a program, but needs to be designed into a program," is especially applicable to megaprogramming.

The goal of this paper is to examine the technical foundations of megaprogramming and to assess their effectiveness for increasing the interoperability, adaptability, and scaleability of its components (i.e., the quality of its components). To this end, this paper is organized into three sections. The first section summarizes and analyzes the megaprogramming vision initially presented as part of the DARPA Software Technology Plan[21]. The next section introduces a conceptual model for reusable software components (the 3C Model[23]) based on separating a component's context (what can change) from the concept it encapsulates (the interface it exports) and its content or implementation. The final section describes work in progress on a megaprogramming implementation, LILEANNA[24] (Library Interconnection Language Extended by Annotated Ada), which combines the formal methods of ANNA[14] and the parameterized programming capability of OBJ[11].

2.0 Megaprogramming Vision

"Software productivity improvements in the past have been accidental because they allow us to "work faster". DARPA wants people to "work smarter" or to avoid work altogether." - Barry Boehm, at the Domain Specific Software Architecture (DSSA) Workshop, July 11-12, 1990.

Megaprogramming is envisioned as a giant step toward increasing "development productivity, maintenance productivity, reliability, availability, security, portability, interoperability and operational capability[2]." Megaprogramming will incorporate proven, well-defined components whose quality will evolve, in the Darwinian sense. Megaprogramming requires the modification of the traditional software development process to support component-oriented software evolution. Domain-specific software architectures need to be defined and implemented according to software composition principles and open interface specifications. The resulting software assets need to be stored and accessed in a repository ideally built on a persistent object base, with support for heterogeneous software components in distributed environments. Finally, additional environmental capabilities (e.g., hypermedia) are needed to provide software understanding at the component and architectural levels.

The subsections that follow describe some of the focal points of the DARPA Software Technology Plan[21] related to megaprogramming. In particular, an environment to support megaprogramming (Megaprogramming Software Team) and the generation and promotion of megaprogramming components (Megaprogramming Software Interchange) are addressed.

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1 Prior to Boehm's use of the term "megaprogramming", Joseph Goguen[11] suggested the term Hyperprogramming to refer to a similar, if not identical, programming paradigm. The author has suggested using the term Programming-with-the-large[24] to emphasize the granularity of the objects being manipulated.

2 The analogy used by Barry Boehm was that, historically speaking, one might view machine language programming as resulting in productivity at a snail's pace, assembler language programming - a turtle's pace, programming in FORTRAN, C or Ada - walking, and megaprogramming as walking with seven league boots.
2.1 Megaprogramming Software Team

"Configuration = Components + Interfaces + Documentation

The goal of the megaprogramming software team is to create an environment to:

1. "manage systems as configurations of components, interfaces, specifications, etc.,
2. increase the scale of units of software construction (to modules), and
3. increase the range of scales of units of software interchange (algorithms to subsystems)[21]."

The key elements of the megaprogramming software team are:

- **Component sources** — currently, components under consideration are from reuse libraries (e.g., SIMTEL20[5] or RAPID[20]) or COTS (Commercial Off-The-Shelf) software (e.g., GRACE[1] or Booch[3] components). Application generator technology is desirable to provide for adaptable modules while re-engineered components (e.g., CAMP[17]) could provide additional resources. It is desirable to move toward new customizable components with a rapid prototyping capability.

- **Interface definitions** — currently, there exists an ad hoc standard consisting of Ada package specifications and informal documentation. It is desirable to develop a Module Interconnect Formalism (MIF) with hidden implementations supported by formal analysis and validation tools.

- **System documentation** — currently, simple hypertext systems are supporting the (often ambiguous and incomplete) textual documentation associated with software components. It is desirable to create a repository-based, hypermedia environment that provides traceability between artifacts and supports the capture, query, and navigation of domain knowledge.

- **Process structure** — currently, there exists no predictable software development process. It is desirable to develop an evolutionary development life cycle with support to domain engineering, integrated requirements acquisition, and reverse/re-engineering.

- **Process Automation** — currently, CASE tools are either stand-alone or federated (e.g., Unix"). It is desirable to integrate the tools and create a meta-programming environment to support process description and refinement.

- **Control/Assessment** — currently, only a priori software metrics and process instrumentation exists. It is desirable to integrate the measurement process with tool support and to create a cost-estimation capability.

The megaprogramming software team initially expects to draw resources from the STARS (Software Technology for Adaptable Reliable Systems) SEE (Software Engineering Environment) program. Future tools will be contributed by Arcadia[22], CPS/CPL[6] (Common Prototyping System/Common Prototyping Language), DSSA (Domain Specific Software Architectures)[18], POB (Persistent Object Bases), SWU (Software Understanding), and REE (Re-Engineering) programs. Interface and architecture codification will be supported by a Module Interconnect Formalism (MIF), which is an outgrowth of the CPS/CPL program.

The goal of MIF is to adequately describe a software component such that its selection and use can be accomplished without looking at its implementation. The component interfaces will include, not only the entry points, type definitions and data formats (e.g. Ada package specification), but a description of its functionality, side effects, performance expectations, degree and kind of assurance of consistency between specification and implementation (reliability), and appropriate test cases. DSSA will provide the initial avenue for the application of this technology. (An architecture is a collection of interfaces.) Incremental asset creation and customization will be guided by the CPS prototyping technology.

Asset capture and re-capture will be supported by SWU’s design record, hypertext browsing capability, and REE. The design record will provide a "common data structure for system documentation and libraries[21]". The suggested data elements in a design record include:

- code,
- test cases,

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1 Unix is a trademark of AT&T Bell Laboratories.
The conceptual model for megaprogramming includes:
- library and DSSA links,
- design structure,
- access rights,
- configuration and version data,
- hypertext paths,
- metric data,
- requirement specification fragments,
- PDL texts,
- interface and architecture specifications,
- design rationale,
- catalog information, and
- search points.

2.2 Megaprogramming Software Interchange


The goal of the megaprogramming software interchange is to "enable wide-area commerce in software components[21]". The megaprogramming software interchange, which is integrated with the megaprogramming software team, consists of the following elements:

- **Conventionalization** — currently, conventions are emerging. It is desirable to create a cooperative decision and consensus mechanism that supports adaptable, multi-configuration libraries, which present a standard search capability.

- **Repository/Inventory** — currently, repositories support code storage only. It is desirable to retain, assess, and validate other software assets such as architectures, test cases, specifications, designs, and design rationales.

- **Exchange/Brokerage** — current intellectual property rights and government acquisition regulations are stifling a software component industry. It is desirable to populate certain application domains (via DSSA) and to support the creation of an electronic software component commerce by defining mechanisms for access control, authentication/certification and establishing composition conventions.

The megaprogramming component interchange expects initially to draw software components from the reuse libraries in STARS and DSSA with future support derived from POB, and CPS/CPL (MIF).

3.0 Conceptual Model for Software Components

"Before components can be reused, there needs to be components to reuse."

As discussed in the previous section, megaprogramming requires the definition of proven, well-defined components that are implemented according to software composition principles. This section presents a formal framework for developing reusable software components that leverage the compositional capabilities of the megaprogramming language LILEANNA (covered in the next section of this paper). A conceptual model[24] is described that distinguishes between three distinct aspects of a software component:

1. the concept or abstraction the component represents,
2. the content of the component or its implementation, and
3. the context that component is defined under, or what is needed to complete the definition of a concept or content within a certain environment.

These three aspects of a software component make the following assumptions about their environment:

1. There is a problem space (application domain) that can be decomposed into a set of concepts (or objects if one prefers using an object-oriented paradigm).
2. There is a solution space that is characterized by the contents (implementations) of the concepts.
3. The solution space is populated by several different implementations, or "parameterized" implementations that can be instantiated by different contexts within the solution space.

Before proceeding further into the material in this section, it is important for one to realize the subtle implications that "dynamic binding" has on one's approach to programming. The conceptual model described in this section assumes a programming language and environment with all binding of parameters done prior to run time (with the exception of actual parameters passed to subprogram operations). The model recognizes that binding can occur at or before compile time, and at load/link edit time. This view of binding, to some readers, may appear limiting (which, in some sense, it is), but this limitation, in reality, is a trade-off for early error detection (strong typing), which, in some application areas, is considered to be of greater importance.

The rest of this section defines the terms context, content, and concept, in more detail and describes their relationships to modularization, specification, interface design and parameterization.

### 3.1 Three Aspects of a Software Component

This conceptual model for software components is motivated by the need to develop useful, adaptable, and reliable software modules with which to build new applications. These three needs are addressed individually by the model.

1. A useful component meets the high-level requirements of at least one concept necessary to design and implement a new software application.
2. An adaptable component provides a mechanism such that modules can be easily tailored to the unique requirements of an application.
3. A reliable component is one that accurately implements the concept that it defines.

This conceptual model for software components, referred to as the 3-C model, is based on three aspects of a software component: concept, context, and content. These three terms are addressed individually in the subsections that follow.

#### 3.1.1 Concept

"Domain analysis is the building up of a conceptual framework, informal ideas and relations; the formalization of common concepts." — Ted Biggerstaff, MCC.

The concept represented by a reusable software component is an abstract description of "what" the component does. Concepts are identified through requirement analysis or domain modeling as providing the desired functionality for some aspect of a system. A concept is realized by an interface specification and an (optionally formal) description of the semantics (as a minimum, the pre- and post-conditions) associated with each operation. An Ada package specification (operations, type and exception declarations) for a stack abstract data type, with its behavioral semantics described in Ada[14], is an example of a reusable software concept.

#### 3.1.2 Content

"The ability to convert ideas to things is the secret of outward success." — Henry Ward Beecher.

The content of a reusable software component is an implementation of the concept, or "how" a component does "what" it is supposed to do. The software component conceptual module assumes that each reusable software component may have several implementations that obey the semantics of its concept (e.g., operational specifications are the same, but the behavioral specifications are different). The collection of (28) stack packages found among Grady Booch's[3] components is an example of a family of implementations for the same concept (stack).

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4 Perhaps "generalized" is a better word.
3.1.3 Context

"Understanding depends on expectations based on familiarity with previous implementations." - Mary Shaw, SEI.

One of the failures of software reuse is that user's expectations of a reusable software component do not meet the designer's expectations of the reusable software component (the square-peg-in-the-round-hole syndrome). By explicitly defining the context of a reusable software component at the concept and content level, and formally specifying its "domain of applicability", the user can better select and adapt the component for reuse.

The context of a reusable software component takes on three dimensions:

1. the conceptual context of a reusable software component — how the interface and semantics of the module relate to the interface and semantics of other modules,
2. the operational context of a reusable software component — what the characteristics of the data being manipulated are, and
3. the implementation context of a reusable software component — how the module depends on other modules for its implementation.

Parameterization, inheritance and importation of scope through the use of abstract machine interfaces are all language mechanisms that assist in separating context from content. Within the framework of the 3-C model, one uses these language constructs as follows:

1. one specifies the conceptual context of a software component by using inheritance to express relationships between concepts (module interfaces). This occurs when two concepts share the same syntax and semantics.
2. one defines the operational context of a software component by using genericity to specify data and operations on the data being manipulated by a module (at the conceptual or implementation level).
3. one decides on the implementation context of a software component by selecting the operations to be used for and by the implementation of a module. These operations are external to the component. Inheritance or importation of scope are the two languages mechanisms that support the definition of a module's implementation context.

One should note the explicit separation of the roles of code and type inheritance in the model. Type inheritance is used to express the conceptual context of a module. The conceptual context of a software module forms a true partial order in that the concept inheriting another concept "is a" subtype of the latter concept. Code inheritance is used as an implementation mechanism and may or may not be the same as the type inheritance used to express the conceptual context of the concept associated with the software component for which the implementation is being created.

An example of conceptual context is a stack that can be used to describe the interface of a deque (double ended queue). The operational context for a deque is the type of the element being stored. The implementation context of a particular deque implementation might be a sequence abstraction. That is, the implementation would be designed to refer to operations in an abstract machine interface found in a sequence concept, which could have several implementations (e.g., array or linked list). Alternatively, the deque could be indirectly implemented (i.e., generated in the megaprogramming sense) by simply

1. renaming some of the operations in an implementation of the stack (i.e., Push and Pop would become Push_Right and Pop_Right),
2. adding some new operations (Push_Left and Pop_Left), and
3. inheriting the rest (e.g. Print, Length, Is_Empty, etc.).

Using the syntax of LILEANNA, the following megaprogram would generate the (parameterized module) deque described above:

```plaintext
make Deque[ Triv ] is
    Stack [ Triv ] * (rename ( Push => Push_Right )
        ( Pop => Pop_Right )
        ( Stack => Deque )
    * ( add Push_Left, Push_Right )
end;
```
The selection of an implementation, or the content of the concept is determined by trade-offs in context. Clearly, knowing the characteristics of the type of data structure being manipulated will lead to more efficient implementations. This can result in the population of a reuse library with several efficient implementations of the same (parameterized) concept, each tailored to a particular context. At design time, a programmer could identify the concept and define the context it is being manipulated under based on requirements or operating constraints. At implementation time, the programmer could instantiate an implementation of the concept with the conceptual contextual information plus any other external contextual information necessary.

Separating context from concept and content complements the work of Paras[19] in suggesting that the quality of software can be improved by isolating change. It has been demonstrated that software is more reusable, or more easily maintained, if the types of possible modifications to the software are taken into consideration at design time.

4.0 LILEANNA

LILEANNA (LIL Extended with ANNA (Annotated Ada) [14]) is an implementation of LIL (Library Interconnect Language), proposed by Joseph Goguen [9] as a MCL (Module Composition Language) for the programming language Ada[25]. LIL is a language for designing, structuring, composing, and generating software systems. It is based on the work of Goguen and Burstall on the language CLEAR[4] and Goguen on OBJ[8]. LIL was first introduced at the Ada Program Libraries Workshop in Monterey California. It was later refined for publication in IEEE COMPUTER[10]. Since then it has been of interest to several researchers[7, 12, 13, 24].

The primary design goals of LIL were:

1. to make it easier to reuse software written in Ada,
2. to facilitate the composition of Ada packages,
3. to support an object-oriented style of design and documentation for Ada,
4. to rapidly prototype new applications by integrating executable specifications with the controlled manipulation of source code,
5. to avoid recompilation, and
6. to support maintenance of Ada programs and families of programs.

The power of megaprogramming in LILEANNA centers on the ability to compose new packages with package and subprogram expressions via the make statement. Existing packages may be manipulated through package expressions to specify the instantiation, aggregation, renaming, addition, elimination or replacement of operations, types or exceptions.

LILEANNA supports the structuring and composition of software modules from existing modules. One can

1. instantiate a parameterized module to create
   a. implementations of operations,
   b. a simple package/module, or
   c. a parameterized package/module (generic).
2. Compose/structure modules by
   a. combining other modules (inheritance and multiple inheritance) (e.g., merging two module's operations and types),
   b. adding something to an existing (inherited or instantiated) module (e.g., adding an operation),
   c. removing something from the interface of an existing module (e.g., hiding an operation),
   d. renaming something (e.g., purely textual changing the name of operation in an interface),
   e. selecting from a family of implementations,
   f. replacing something in an existing module (i.e., a pure swap — a remove and add combination).

The result of evaluating a LILEANNA composition/megaprogramming statement (i.e., a make statement) is an executable Ada package specification and body that either is

1. a "stand-alone" flat module (nothing imported), or
2. a hierarchy, with selected functionality imported and perhaps repackaged.

Note that since there is no inheritance in Ada, composition that uses inheritance will need to either import all modules in the inheritance hierarchy (being careful to rename those which might result in ambiguity), or include
all necessary functionality directly in the implementation (package body). In either case, the resulting user interface (package specification) should not be cluttered by such details.

4.1 Formal Foundations of LILEANNA

LILEANNA has its formal foundations in category theory and in initial and order-sorted algebras. These concepts form the basis for advances in algebraic specifications and type theory. Many type systems are based on the concept of an algebra. An algebra defines a set of values and the operations on them just as an abstract data type defines the data of the type and provides operations on them.

Program semantics in LILEANNA are expressed in first order predicate calculus rather than using rewrite rules (a la OBJ) as a way of implementing conditional order-sorted equational logic.

4.2 LILEANNA Language Constructs and Examples

LILEANNA is a language for formally specifying and generating Ada packages. LILEANNA extends Ada by introducing two entities: theories and views, and enhancing a third, package specifications. A LILEANNA package, with semantics specified either formally or informally, represents a template for actual Ada package specifications. It is used as the common parent for families of implementations and for version control. A theory is a higher level abstraction, a concept (or a context), that describes a module's syntactical and semantic interface. A view is a mapping between types, operations and exceptions.

Programs can be structured/composed using two types of hierarchies:

1. vertical: levels of abstraction/stratification, and
2. horizontal: aggregation and inheritance (type and code).

LILEANNA supports this with two language mechanisms

1. needs: import dependencies, and
2. import, protect, or extend: three forms of inheritance, and includes, a subtyping construct.

Theories are an encapsulation mechanism used to express the requirements on generic module parameters. Theories also play a role in building horizontal and vertical hierarchies by defining the interface requirements for modules that later can be instantiated with a more concrete implementation. Views map theories to theories, or theories to packages, or pieces of packages. One powerful feature of LILEANNA is the encapsulation of parameters in theories. With this capability, the semantics of parameters can be formally specified and the domain of applicability of a module can be explicitly qualified.

The generative capability of the LILEANNA is provided by package expressions, a "super make" feature for creating new packages from existing packages through horizontal, vertical and generic instantiation. Package expressions manipulate Ada packages and their contents based on their relationships to LILEANNA packages, theories and views. The basic operations supported are importation in the form of inheritance, specialization in the form of instantiation, generalization, and aggregation. Finally, the contents of modules can be manipulated through *package operators* by indicating what entities are being added, hidden, renamed, or replaced.

LILEANNA goes beyond the Ada instantiation capability in that generic packages can be composed to create new generic packages without themselves being instantiated. Partial instantiations are also possible. A *view* is used to instantiate a generic package. Default views can be computed if only package name is supplied. Alternatively, mappings of formal to actual parameters may form an in-line view as part of a package expression.

The following example illustrates several LILEANNA language constructs. In the example, the package *Integer Set* is made from a parameterized LILEANNA package, *Lil_Set*. This example is very similar to the instantiation of an Ada generic, except that in Ada, the instantiation process is done at compile time. In LILEANNA, the generic instantiation is done prior to compile time. This results in Ada source code which is ready to be compiled, composed or further instantiated.

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6 Goguen has suggested that LILEANNA is based on another 3-C model — Category theory, Colimits, and Comma Categories.

7 Make is a UNIX term and command for the process of selectively compiling and linking compiled outputs to make an executable module.
make Integer_Set is LIL_Set[Integer_View] end;

Attention should be paid to the view (shown below), Integer_View (from theory Triv to the Ada package Standard), used in the make statement above. There is an explicit mapping between the type Element and the type Integer. The point to be emphasized is that this mapping can be given a name and reused in other instantiations.

view Integer_View :: Triv => Standard is
  types (Element => Integer);
end;

Alternatively, as shown below, the instantiation could have been stated as

make Integer_Set is
  LIL_Set [ view Triv => Standard is types (Element => Integer); ]
end;

In this case, the view does not have a name, but the mapping is explicit to this particular instantiation.

The following example illustrates the use of horizontal and vertical composition. A generic package (Short Stack) is generated by selecting an array implementation (List Array) of the list interface theory (List Theory) needed by the LILEANNA package (LIL Stack). It is assumed that the LILEANNA package (LIL Stack) has a comparable Ada package (Stack) and that an explicit view may or may not exist between them.

make Short_Stack is
  LIL_Stack -- inherit Stack Package (horizontal composition)
  needs (List_Theory => List_Array)
           -- supply array package (vertical composition)
end;

The following is an example of a make statement that instantiates the generic LILEANNA package Sort according to the view Nat_Default (not shown), which maps the Natural numbers and the pre-defined linear order relationship onto the theory of partially ordered sets.

make Sort_Lists_of_Naturals is
  Sort[Nat_Default]
  needs (ListP => Linked_List)
end;

An example of a more involved make statement using multiple inheritance and package operators follows. It is based on an existing set of Ada packages that defines an Ada-Logic Interface[15] package for reasoning.
make New_Ada_Logic_Interface is
  Identifier_Package +
  Clause_Package*(hide Copy) +
  Substitution_Package +
  DataBase_Package +
  Query_Package*(add function Query_Fail (C: Clause;
      L: List_Of_Clauses)
      return Boolean)
  *(rename ( Query_Answer => Query_Results ))
end;

The result is a merged package specification where,
1. the Copy operation is not available on Clauses,
2. an additional operation, Query_Fail, now augments those inherited from the specification, Query_Package,
3. the Query_Answer operation is not available in the resulting interface, instead, the Query_Results operation can be invoked.

5.0 Conclusion

"We should stand on each others shoulders, not on each others feet." – Peter Wegner[26]

Megaprogramming is a new programming paradigm that requires both a critical mass of software components and a disciplined approach to program design and specification. This paper has presented one approach to megaprogramming that is based on a formal model (the 3-C Model) for developing reusable software components. This model gives insight into the relationships between type inheritance, code inheritance, and parameterization that is essential for providing the adaptability and interoperability of software components. The corresponding implementation, LILEANNA, serves as a valuable vehicle for exploring megaprogramming concepts.

6.0 References


Ada Net
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Planned Solutions
AdaNET

Presented to
RICIS '90 Software Engineering Symposium

November 8, 1990

Presented by
John McBride
Planned Solutions, Inc.
AdaNET Program

- Five Year R & D Effort to Advance the State of Software Engineering Practice
- National Facility in West Virginia to Increase U.S. Productivity, Economic Growth & Competitiveness
- Enhance Existing AdaNET System to Provide a Life Cycle Repository for Software Engineering Products, Processes, Interface Standards, & Related Information Services

Purpose and Scope

- Transfer Software Engineering Technology Within the Federal Sector & to the Private Sector
  - Reusable Software Components Useful in All Phases of Lifecycle
  - Engineering Process Descriptions for Developing Adaptable & Reliable Systems & Software Worthy of Reuse
  - Interface Standards
    - More Consistency in System Features,
    - Simpler System Integration,
    - Aid in the Use of Metrics as Quality Predictors
- Related Information & Services
  - Software Engineering Help Desk
  - Conference Listings
  - References
  - Networking to Other Databases
  - E Mall
AdaNET Goals

- Establish a National Center for the Collection of Software Engineering Information
- Provide On-Line Life Cycle Repository
- Promote a Cultural Change Necessary to Improved Quality & Efficiency
- Provide a Platform for Research in Technology Transfer

AdaNET Benefits

- Decrease Software Costs
- Improve Quality of Software Systems
AdaNET is a National Resource

Accessible Via InterNET and TeleNET Public Access Dial Up

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Users of AdaNET

Small Companies - Reusable Components and Software Engineering Help Desk will Allow These Companies to be More Competitive

Large Companies - Large, Complex Systems can be Built More Reliably and at Lower Cost with Reusable Components

Academia - Facilitates Teaching and Research in Software Engineering With Reusability

U. S. Government - Spinback Benefits to Government Software Developers

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### AdaNET Enhancements

**AdaNET Service Version Two (ASV2) Current System**
- Hosted on Data General
- CEO Office Automation Product Organized Files in Drawers and Folders
- Keyword and Textual Search

**ASV3 (late 1991)**
- Unix Based
- Integrate JSC/Barrios Developed Autolab & Army/RAPID Derived Technologies
- Natural Language Query, Facets, Keyword Search

**ASV4 (late 1994)**
- Object Management Support for Full Life Cycle Traceability

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* - Functional Areas  
** - Unique Files
Summary

• Life Cycle Approach to Reuse Can Provide a Significant Impact on Software Productivity
• Software Engineering Information Provides Knowledge Transfer
• AdaNET is an Operational Program with a Prototype Development and Evaluation Cycle
POSIX and Ada Integration in the Space Station Freedom Program

Robert A. Brown
The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc.
Overview

- POSIX Overview
- POSIX Execution Model
- Ada Execution Model
- SSFP Flight Software Ada Requirements
- POSIX/Ada Integration

POSIX Overview

- Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments
- IEEE sponsored standards development effort
  - Voluntary participation
  - Consensus standard (75% required for approval)

- Purpose
  - Define standard OS interface and environment
  - Based on UNIX
  - Support application portability at source code level

- Family of open system standards
POSIX Working Groups

- P1003.0: Guide to POSIX Open Systems Environment
- P1003.1: System Interface
- P1003.2: Shell & Tools
- P1003.3: Testing & Verification
- P1003.4: Realtime
- P1003.5: Ada Language Bindings
- P1003.6: Security Extensions
- P1003.7: System Administration
- P1003.8: Networking
- P1003.9: Fortran Language Bindings
- P1003.10: Supercomputing
- P1003.11: Transaction Processing

POSIX Execution Model

P1003.1

- POSIX process
  - Address space
  - Single thread of control executing in address space
  - Required system resources

- Process management
  - Process creation -- fork() and exec()
  - Process group and session
  - Process termination -- exit(), abort()

- Process synchronization
  - Signals -- sigsuspend(), pause()
  - Wait for child termination -- wait(), waitpid()

- Process delay
  - alarm() and sleep()
POSIX Execution Model
Realtime Extensions

- Priority scheduling
- Binary semaphores
- Shared memory
- Message queues
- Asynchronous event notification
- Clocks and timers
  - High resolution sleep
  - Per-process timers

Ada Execution Model
Language Definition

- Ada program
  - Single address space
  - Multiple threads of control
  - Required system resources
- Task management
  - Task creation -- elaboration, allocator evaluation
  - Organization -- task master
  - Task termination -- normal completion, exception
- Task synchronization
  - Rendezvous
- Task delay
  - Ada delay statement
SSFP Flight Software Requirements

- Multiple real-time programs sharing same processor
- Fixed priority, preemptive scheduler
- Single level dispatcher
- Non-blocking i/o and system calls
- Ability to schedule tasks for periodic execution
- Ability to schedule tasks to respond to specific events

Ada Execution Model
Realtime Extensions

- Scheduling
  - CIFO cyclic scheduler
- Binary semaphores
- Shared data template
- Precision time services
- Event notification
  - CIFO event management
POSIX/Ada Integration
The Problem

- POSIX looks from program outward
  - Semantics defined for processes only
  - Single thread assumption

- Ada looks from program inward
  - Semantics defined for tasks within a program only
  - Single program assumption

- Integration of POSIX and Ada
  - Extend POSIX semantics to multi-threaded processes
  - Extend Ada semantics to multiple programs

POSIX/Ada Integration
A Solution

- Extension of POSIX semantics to multiple threads
  - Define system interface for threads
  - Redefine existing services for multiple threads
    - Signals
    - Fork() and exec()
    - Per process static data
    - Semaphores, events and timers

- Extension of Ada semantics to multiple programs
  - Global task scheduling
  - Definition of shared package semantics
  - Ada interfaces to multiprogramming services
    - Process control -- start, stop
    - Interprocess communication
Session 4

Software Engineering: Issues for Ada's Future

Chair: Rod L. Bown, University of Houston-Clear Lake

Assessment of Formal Methods for Trustworthy Computer Systems

Susan Gerhart
Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corp. (MCC)
An Assessment of
Formal Methods for
Trustworthy Systems

Susan Gerhart
MCC Formal Methods/
Software Technology
gerhart@mcc.com 512-338-3492

• What are Formal Methods?
• Standards for Trustworthy Systems
• Assessment of FM via SafeIT
"Applied Mathematics of Software Engineering"

college sophomore through Ph.D. level

Use

logic, set and sequence notation,
finite state machines, other formalisms

In

- system models
- specifications
- designs and implementations

For

- highly reliable, secure, safe systems
- more effective production methods
- software engineering education

In levels of use

guidance: structuring what to say
rigorous, formal: generated and worked proof obligations
mechanized: using proof assistants

MCC Formal Methods Transition Study

Session 1
A NonExecutable Spec Language: ASLAN

- State-transition based
- First order logic with equality
- Sections
  - Types (builtin and user constructed)
  - Constants & Variables
  - Definitions & Axioms
    - Initial Condition
    - Invariant
  - Constraint
  - Transitions [pre/post conditions]
- Generates verification conditions
  - IC => INV
  - For each t, INV' & PRE'(t) & POST(t) => INV & CON
- Limited type checking
- PASCAL-like syntax
- Levels (of refinement)
  - Additional VCs
- Derived from Ina Jo research (R. Kemmerer at UCSB)
Portion of an ASLAN Spec

TYPE ...
  book is structure of (title: string, author: string, subject: string),
  copy, copies is set of copy

VARIABLE ...
  db: library, staff: users, borrower(copy): user, next_id: pos_int

INITIAL
  db = empty & staff = empty & next_id = 1

INVARIANT
  forall c: copy
  (c isin db -> available(c) xor borrower(c) = noone)
  &
  cardinality(db, next_id-1)

TRANSITION check_out(c: copy, u: user, s: user)
ENTRY  c isin db & available(c) & s isin staff & under_lim(u)
EXIT    borrower(c) becomes u

...
An ASLAN-generated Verification Condition

consistency conjecture for check_out(c:copy, u:user, s:user):

(forall c:copy
  c is in db' -> c[available] xor c[borrower] =~ noone
  &
  c is in db' & c[available] & s is in staff' & under_lim'(u)
  &
  ~c[available] & c[borrower]=u
  &
  db = db'
  &
  staff = staff')

->

(forall c:copy
c is in db -> c[available] xor c[borrower] =~ noone
&
true)
e, indicating that no back-
pro-

cess has been selected for exe-
cution when interrupts are active, the prof-
file, and the Select operation is spontaneous. It is specified

\[
g = \text{none}
\]

\[
\text{ mandates } = \text{ background}
\]

\[
\leq = \text{ ready}
\]

\[
eg = \text{ ready}
\]

\[
\text{ modular } = \text{ FirstHandler}
\]

ran a part of the interface be-
kernel and an application. Se-
mental operation of the kernel appen whenever its precondi-
tion is

\[
\text{ready} \land \text{ ready } = \emptyset
\]

or must be idle, and at least one proc-
process must be ready to start part of this precondition is

\[
\text{inductive, and the second part is im-
\text{ipredicately}
\]

\[
\text{ready}
\]

\[
\text{value of current is selected}
\]

\[
\text{the specification does not require a choice is made — it is non-
\text{ dic. This nondeterminism lets-
nation say exactly what pro-

\text{ disorderly}}
\]

\[
\text{guarantee that processes will be}
\text{in a particular order.}
\]

\[
\text{omnisciently is a natural part of the abstract view I have of}
\text{specification. Although the kernel implements this specifi-
\text{caminist — if started with the same state, it will}
\text{perform the same process — it ap-
\text{ondeterministic if you pay at-
\text{too to the set of processes that are re-
\text{dense in the specification.}
\text{kernel selects the new cur-
\text{the specification says that it}
\text{because of the static scheduler, which determines that after the

\[
\text{in } Z, \text{ the schema } X \text{ is defined by the following}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline
\text{declarations} \\
\hline
\text{predicates} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

Global functions and constants are defined by the form

\[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline
\text{declarations} \\
\hline
\text{predicates} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

The declaration gives the type of the function or constant, while the predicate gives its value.

Here, I define only the \( Z \) symbols used in this article:

Sets:
\[
\begin{align*}
S : P X & \quad S \text{ is declared as a set of } X \text{'s.} \\
x \in S & \quad x \text{ is a member of } S. \\
x \notin S & \quad x \text{ is not a member of } S. \\
S \subseteq T & \quad S \text{ is a subset of } T. \text{ Every member of } S \text{ is also in } T. \\
S \cup T & \quad \text{The union of } S \text{ and } T. \text{ It contains every member of } S \text{ or } T \text{ or both.} \\
S \cap T & \quad \text{The intersection of } S \text{ and } T. \text{ It contains every member of both } S \text{ and } T. \\
S \setminus T & \quad \text{The difference of } S \text{ and } T. \text{ It contains every member of } S \text{ except those also in } T. \\
\emptyset & \quad \text{Empty set: It contains no members.} \\
\{x\} & \quad \text{Singleton set: It contains just } x. \\
N & \quad \text{The set of natural numbers } 0, 1, 2, \ldots. \\
S : F X & \quad S \text{ is declared as a finite set of } X \text{'s.} \\
\text{max}(S) & \quad \text{The maximum of the nonempty set of numbers } S.
\end{align*}
\]

Functions:
\[
\begin{align*}
f : X \to Y & \quad f \text{ is declared as a partial injection from } X \text{ to } Y \text{ (described in the handler definition, on p. 23).} \\
\text{dom } f & \quad \text{The domain of } f \text{ is the set of values } x \text{ for which } f(x) \text{ is defined.} \\
\text{ran } f & \quad \text{The range of } f \text{ is the set of values taken by } f(x) \text{ as } x \text{ varies over the domain of } f. \\
\text{f@}(x \to y) & \quad \text{A function that agrees with } f \text{ except that } x \text{ is mapped to } y. \\
\text{f(x)} & \quad \text{A function like } f \text{ except that } x \text{ is removed from its domain.}
\end{align*}
\]

Logic:
\[
\begin{align*}
P \land Q & \quad \text{P and } Q \text{ is true if both } P \text{ and } Q \text{ are true.} \\
P \Rightarrow Q & \quad \text{P implies } Q \text{ is true if either } Q \text{ is true or } P \text{ is false.} \\
\emptyset S = S & \quad \text{No components of schema } S \text{ change in an operation.}
\end{align*}
\]

For this operation to be permissible, the process identifier and a flag, which takes one of the values set or clear:

\[
\text{FLAG} := \text{set clear}
\]

The SetReady operation is:

\[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline
\Delta \text{State} \\
\hline
\text{running a background} \\
\hline
\text{background}_j = \text{ background}_j \setminus \{\text{current}\} \\
\text{ready} = \text{ ready} \setminus \{\text{current}\} \\
\text{current} = \text{ none} \\
\text{FirstHandler}_j = \text{ FirstHandler}_j \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline
\text{SetReady} \\
\hline
\Delta \text{State} \\
\hline
p : \text{PID} \\
\hline
\text{flag} : \text{FLAG} \\
\hline
\hline
p \in \text{background} \\
\hline
\text{flag} = \text{set} \rightarrow \text{ready} = \text{ ready} \cup \{p\}
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{structure : schema}
\]

\[
\text{Software, Sept, 1990}
\]
CRUISE-STATE MON: CRUISE-MON

PEDAL-OVERRIDE and not BRAKE-ON

REACH-SP

ACTIVATE

throughout PEDAL-MON - TEST-PED-DEF
throughout SPEED-MON - MAINTAIN-SP
throughout SELECT-SP SELECT-SP
throughout CRUISE-MON - TEST-PED-DEF and CHECK-SP

STOP-TEST : stopped (TEST-PED-DEF)
STOP-MAIN : stopped (MAINTAIN-SP)
SCHED-PED : schedule (mart (TEST-PED-DEF),a seconds)
SCHED-MAIN : schedule (mart (MAINTAIN-SP),a seconds)

Cruise-State MON: CRUISE-MON

Figure 4: Cruise State Zoom-in
Tools Catalogue

Languages

- NonExecutable:
  Z, VDM (at least 2 flavors), ASLAN, Larch, Estelle, ...
- Executable: (prototyping)
  Miranda, OBJ, me too, StateChart, Caliban, D, Prolog

Static Analysis
FUZZ, ASLAN + (all executable systems)

Language-tailored Environments
Raise, Larch, Gist, Statemate

Concurrency-centered
CSP, CCS, Unity, Petri-nets, Spec, Lotos, ...

Temporally focused
L.0, ASLAN-RT, RTL, Timed CSP, Tempura, TempLog,

Theorem Provers
Boyer-Moore, HOL, Clio, m-EVES, B, Isabelle, OBJ,
EHDM, Gypsy, uRAL...
### Sample Applications in Progress

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<th>Parties</th>
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<td>French RR</td>
<td>Train Control</td>
<td>ICSE12</td>
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Standards

Security "Orange Book" - NSA

Safety

MoD 0055/56 (interim)
Hazard analysis +
Safety-critical development process

SaFeIT - goals (UK DTI)
  • technically sound
  • generic
    sector - transportation/medical applicant
  • feasible
  • international

[NIST, standards]

Motivation

Safe systems
high integrity industry competition
Trade advantage (1992)
Software safety focus of new British standard

Calum Grauman, Soft News Editor

The British Defence Ministry expects to issue a new software-safety standard this spring that will require the use of formal methods and mathematical verification on all safety-critical software. Only developers who prove that their software is not safety-critical will be exempt from the requirements.

The standard, MoD-Sd-0055, will ban the use of assembly language, limit the use of high-level languages like Ada to safe subsets, and require the use of static analysis. It also sets standards for project engineers. It will require that an engineer sign off on the software's safety compliance, that the engineer has a formal-methods accreditation within the past two years, and that an independent engineer with similar accreditation also sign off on the system. This is similar to the responsibility and requirements enforced on systems-safety engineers for the overall project.

The 0055 standard will be in effect for two years, during which time the Defence Ministry will revise it on the basis of industry's experience. The intent is to develop a long-term standard, said Kevin Geary, a software consultant for the British navy's procurement department who is working on the 0055 standard. The Ministry is also working on MoD-Sd-0036, a hazard-analysis standard that will help software developers determine where to apply formal methods and mathematical verification, Geary said. "Both mathematical verification and hazard analysis must be performed to provide software with acceptable risk. Neither is adequate alone." said Nancy Levenson, a software-safety expert and a computer-science professor at the University of California at Irvine.

Pros of formal methods. The 0055 standard has been called a "landmark" by those in the software-safety and formal-methods communities, who argue that assigning responsibility to software engineers, as has been tradition in hardware engineering, will help encourage changes in development methods that will help assure safe systems. Safety is increasingly important because software is becoming a greater part of critical systems like aircraft controls, medical devices, nuclear-power plants, early-warning defense systems, and missile controls, they said.

Most software-engineering standards depend on testing, which is not always reliable, Geary said. "The problem with software is that you must test against specifications. If you didn't get the specifications right, you might not get the software right," he said. However, mathe-

The forthcoming
UK Defense Ministry
standard will require the
use of formal methods
and mathematical
verification for

Safety-Critical Software.

matical analysis of formal specifications notations can be used to find errors in the specifications, Levenson said. The increasing number of tools like Zed, Vienna Development Method, Spade, and Malpas will help make the implementation of formal methods possible because these tools can perform static analyses of information flow and semantics quickly, rather than in the years required with manual techniques, Geary said.

Formal methods and mathematical verification are often considered too difficult to apply, Geary conceded. "There is a lot of unease, but it's quite surprising that there are a lot of key people who've come around after looking at it," he said. Geary cited IBM's British development center, which decided for commercial reasons--not for government or other outside requirements--to use the Zed formal method for GICS development. "People's resistance is based on ignorance," Geary said.

Another source of resistance is the confusion between formal, mathematical methods and mathematical correctness. "Correctness is a meaningless goal for real systems. For example, do you have a 'correct' airplane?" Levenson said. "A more realistic and useful goal is to build a system that satisfies a given set of functional and mission requirements while at the same time trying to satisfy constraints of safety, security, and cost," she said.

Many of these goals involve trade-offs in setting priorities, she said.

Levenson compared formal methods to traditional hardware engineering: "Engineers build formal mathematical models and then use analysis methods to determine whether the model has certain desired properties," she said, "which should be the role of formal methods in software engineering." (Levenson's "Safety as a Software Quality" essay in this issue's QualityTime, on pp. 88-89, gives more details about this process.)

"Both software engineers and hardware engineers specify design," Geary said. "The only difference is how tangible [the product is]," he said.

Still, software engineers do face a burden that their hardware counterparts generally do not: the complexity of their product, said Martin Thomas, chairman of Praxis Systems, a software-engineering consulting firm in Bath, England, that does much work in safety engineering. Traditional engineers like bridge builders "never had techniques for design, which is more important for software because that's where the complexity comes in. It's not a software problem but a design-complexity problem," he said. Whether overly or covertly, the profes-

May 1989
Annex L

mathematical specification techniques is given in

A list of formal

English. Both specifications shall be included as part

English. Both specifications shall also be produced in clear

Safety Critical Software shall be specified using

17.1. "Specification"
Figure 1 Structure of the Framework

Components

Hierarchy

Core Standards
- Principles
- Terms and Concepts
- Methods for Standards Development

Generic Standards

Part 1: General Requirements
Part 2: System Safety Elements
Part 3: Safety Integrity Requirements
Part IV
Part V

Auxiliary Standards
- Fault Trees
- FMEA
- Q&A
- V & V

Sector Standards

Application Specific Standards

- Interlocking
  - Moulding Machines
- Emergency Shut Down Systems
  - Boilers
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<thead>
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<th>Main Objectives</th>
<th>Sub-Objectives</th>
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<td>adequate specification of safety features</td>
<td>clarity and precision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>management of complexity</td>
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<td>self consistency</td>
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<td><strong>Adequate Spec</strong></td>
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<td>validity</td>
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<td>defined and valid specification of other PES components</td>
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<td>defined and valid specification of external systems e.g., physical, software, human and maintenance systems</td>
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<td>fault detection, toleration and management defined</td>
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<td>implementation (code) satisfies specification</td>
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<td><strong>Satisfies Spec</strong></td>
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<td>integrity of management and development process</td>
<td>commitment of senior management</td>
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<td>motivated and competent staff</td>
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<td></td>
<td>security of software code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrity maintained</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>assurance</td>
<td>comprehension</td>
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<td></td>
<td>empirical and analytical evidence</td>
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<td></td>
<td>recognition of residual doubt and fallibility</td>
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<td></td>
<td>demonstration to second and third parties</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>valid reasoning system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1: Summary of Objectives**

**Overall Objective: Assured Integrity**

---


ICSE Secretariat, Dept. of Trade & Industry,
ITDA - Rm. 840, Kingsgate House
66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Objectives</th>
<th>Techniques</th>
<th>IEC techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clarity and precision</td>
<td>formal specification language with defined syntax and semantics; graphical</td>
<td>formal mathematical modelling; data flow diagrams;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>representation; application specific language engineering notations; block</td>
<td>finite state machines/state transition diagrams;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>diagrams, Process and Instrumentation diagrams, algebra, z transforms, discrete</td>
<td>structure diagrams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equations; natural language annotations; structured natural language; subsets of languages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management of complexity</td>
<td>abstraction; modularity; information hiding; structured design technique</td>
<td>formal mathematical modelling; data flow diagrams;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self consistency of</td>
<td>animation — proof of invariants and theories; semantics for notations; review</td>
<td>prototyping/animation; simulation; functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specification</td>
<td>and inspection; execution of properties — prototyping of selected properties; testing</td>
<td>mathematical modelling; Fagan inspections; formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validity</td>
<td>see next table</td>
<td>design reviews</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formal Spec. Lang./Methods

- **ASL**: state transition
- **Z**: set-based
- **Bench**: theories
- **CCS, UNITY**: concurrency
- **StateChart**: finite state

Tools

- Proven ← Symbolic analysis → Tests

Original page is of poor quality.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>self consistency of specification</td>
<td>animation — proof of invariants and theories; semantics for notations; review and inspection; execution of properties — prototyping of selected properties; testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adequate refinement</td>
<td>logical reasoning; review/inspection; testing; static analysis; experimentation; experience in the field; diversity of tools and people; use of subset of programming language; languages that can cope with different levels of abstraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Review**
- **Prove**
- **Spec:**
- **Spec2**
- **Refinement**
- **Transformation**
- **Implementation**
- **Dst**
- **Lang. Dfn.**
106 As in any engineering endeavour, the integrity of the development and management process is essential to the achievement and assurance of integrity. There is a requirement that the system is what it seems, that documentation is adequate and under configuration control and that the claims made about the system are valid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Objectives</th>
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<th>IEC techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>active and effective management controls</td>
<td>QMS to ISO 9000; independent QA; automated configuration management; manual configuration management; clear delineation of authority and responsibility for safety; adequate project planning, cost estimation and monitoring tools and procedures</td>
<td>checklists; Fagan inspections; formal design reviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commitment of senior management to safety and quality</td>
<td>awareness campaigns; certification approval schemes; demonstration of economic benefits; regulatory inspection; liability; standards; safety culture competency of key staff (e.g., BCS Safety Critical Curricula); experience in application domain and of software techniques used in project; qualification to Chartered Engineer status; status and pay; professional development; certification; safety culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivated and competent staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

107 Note: Within this technical framework only recommendations concerning management controls and competency of staff can be made. Other factors are important and should be addressed during the project (e.g., safety culture considered in the selection of contractors). Similarly, broad security issues have not been considered. It may be possible in future versions of the Framework to reference out these objectives to a QMS standard.
(i) Maintenance and modification activities are inadequate. It should be appreciated that maintenance can be a dominant source of common mode failures in redundant systems. Also, maintenance will be particularly important in long lifetime systems or systems which are expected to evolve.

(ii) Security of the embedded code is violated. General consideration of security are outside the scope of this framework, for further discussion see the publications from the DTI Commercial Security Centre [9].

(iii) Failures in the system violate the stated conditions under which the integrity is ensured. The detection, toleration and management of such changes are addressed in the section on validity (K.2) and are not considered further in this section.

The need for maintenance of the hardware and software will affect the design of the software structure and fault handling, reporting and recovery mechanisms. This is addressed in section K.2.

<p>| Objective: integrity of software maintained during operation |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <strong>Sub-Objectives</strong> | <strong>Techniques</strong> | <strong>IEC techniques</strong> |
| integrity of maintenance process | maintenance planning and standards; manual configuration management; automated configuration management; authorisation procedures; availability of qualified staff; development facilities; Quality Management Systems |  |
| integrity of modifications | application of design standards and development standards to modifications; regression testing; procedures for assessing impact and importance of change; modularity and structuring |  |
| security: software code unchanged | robust storage media; security; administrative access controls; passwords; safety critical data not changed by operational staff; encryption and other fault tolerant techniques | error correcting codes |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Assurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comprehension</td>
<td>timely provision of documentation; visible lifecycle; satisfaction of other framework objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empirical and analytic evidence</td>
<td>See 'satisfaction of specification'. In addition require: proof deliverable; appropriate V&amp;V techniques — dynamic testing, logical reasoning, documented reviews; evaluation of operating experience of identical and similar systems; use of proven or certificated components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognition of residual doubt</td>
<td>claim limits; design guidance (e.g. 'no single failure criterion') on system level diversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognition of fallibility</td>
<td>diversity of tools, techniques, people and organisations — IV&amp;V, ISA; diverse proof checker; diversity of other tools; robust design — fault detection and containment; QA and technical review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demonstration to second or third parties</td>
<td>involvement of customer; QA within a QMS; liaison with customer QMS; compliance with Health and Safety at Work Act and other relevant legislation and standards; safety record log or accomplishment summary; certification of people, procedures and components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid system of reasoning</td>
<td>accepted mathematical inference system or calculus; empirical evidence; common language</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

formal proof of program; checklists; Fagan inspections; formal design reviews; boundary value analysis; error guessing; error seeding; performance modelling; simulation; test coverage; functional testing

checklists; Fagan inspections; formal design reviews; fault detection and diagnosis

checklists; Fagan inspections; formal design reviews

formal mathematical modelling
SpecTra Screen Mock-up

See: RICIS hypermedia conf., Dec. GERM
Besides the one-of links (denoting the set membership relation), there are is-of-type and depends-upon links (vis-of-type; when v is a state variable and t is its type and Decl d1 depends-on Decl d2 when the declaration d2 mentions the formal entity declared in d2). These links are by default invisible (to cut down on the clutter) but can be displayed at the user's request. For example, a user can click on a transition node (a node containing the entry and exit conditions of an ASLAN transition) and ask for all of the nodes in the specification on which this transition depends. SpecTra then highlights all of the nodes in the specification which can be reached by starting at the clicked upon node and following depends-upon links. Thus the graphical representation of an ASLAN specification is easier to browse than the textual representation. SpecTra is also able to highlight all the nodes which depend upon a user specified node. This eases the task of specification modification as users can be pointed to all the parts of the specification which will be affected by a change.

Using these new node and links types, formal ASLAN specifications can be entered and browsed within Germ. Additionally, I/P/A structured informal requirements may coexist in the database and these informal notions may be linked to the portion of the formal specification which is their formalization. For example, in the process of coming up with requirements for the library database, the following issue arose. Should the concepts book and copy be identified? Arguments (pro and con) were given and it was decided that these two notions should be distinguished. The position taken was that a book was something abstract and that a copy was an instance of that abstraction. The links between this posi-
Animation of Process (threads) spec
Figure 2 Relationship of the risk and safety integrity levels to the Safety Lifecycle Model

- Hazard Analysis
- Risk Assessment
- Safety Requirements Specification
  - Functional Requirements Specification
  - Safety Integrity Requirements Specification
- Designation of Safety Related Systems
- Validation Planning
- Design and Implementation
- Safety Validation
- Operation and Maintenance
- Verification
- System Modification
- Decommissioning
- Retro-Fit

Risk and Safety Integrity Levels: Influencing Factors
- Legislation
- International Standards
- National Standards
- Safety Regulatory Authority Guidelines
CONCLUSIONS

SafeIT could be used to define support needed for trustworthy system development, e.g. Space Station

Techniques x Sector, Application x Ada

Formal Math, Safety Eng, Software Eng

Preliminary Assessment - FM

- Evidence for effectiveness
  IEEE Sw, Computer, TSE Sept. '90
  FM 89 ... Springer Verlag 1991

- Education basis
  SEI MSE, texts, network groups

- Tool environments weak
  Present ... ? ... Formal CASE Interfaces
MCC Formal Methods Project

1) Transition Study
   Survey, assess
   Experiments
   Education
   14 organizations, incl. NASA, MITRE, Rockwell

2) SpecTera
   Hypertext Platform
   Nodes - specs, links - process, dependencies
   "Executable specs"
   Logic & functional prog.
   Hybrid methods
   Integrating tools
Interest is growing worldwide in the application of precise mathematical techniques to the specification and design of hardware and software systems. In fact, European successes in this area, commonly called Formal Methods, have already led governments to require that the techniques be used for safety critical systems.

MCC’s Software Technology Program proposes a one-year in-depth study of Formal Methods techniques and the tools that support them. Drawing upon significant research experience at MCC, we will assess the state of the art worldwide and determine the implications for a variety of North American industries.

This proposal describes the background, rationale, and contents of the funded study, including its timeline and deliverables. Our goal is to provide executives with the information they need to ascertain their own companies’ requirements in the Formal Methods area. For those whose interest calls for further technology development, this study will also establish a plan for appropriate research and development work.

**Background, Rationale:** Formal Methods, a body of techniques supported by powerful reasoning tools, offer rigorous and effective ways to model, design, and analyze systems. Several research groups, primarily in Europe, have generated specification, implementation, and verification techniques for a broad class of systems, and have cast the techniques into industrially usable forms. Their affiliated companies have already employed several of these techniques in the development of real-world hardware and software applications. Attention by governments and industry is increasing as well, due in large part to a growing concern with the high risks of faulty computer control in systems critical to life and property. Indeed, certain combinations of Formal Methods are now seen as necessary for ensuring that these systems meet existing regulations and standards, or that they avoid legal liability repercussions. And there are other, broader applications for these techniques as well; in particular, they can help circumvent many of the expensive problems of general soft-

MCC is in a unique position to build on the progress in Formal Methods. Even today, a number of tools and techniques developed in MCC research laboratories can be brought to bear. For example, Software’s issue-based design methodology can be integrated with Advanced Computing Technology’s declarative language technology and with externally developed Formal Methods-based toolsets. MCC researchers have proposed several novel ways in which to exploit MCC-developed techniques to advance Formal Methods research. Moreover, researchers in the Software Technology and Computer-aided Design programs are investigating CoDesign—design and analysis techniques spanning both hardware and software. So that we may capitalize on worthwhile outside developments as they occur, MCC’s International Liaison Office closely monitors the maturation of Formal Methods techniques in Europe and gauges industrial and government interest in both Europe and the U.S. At the same time, MCC’s experiences with technology transfer continue to give us bountiful insights into the problems and operations of MCC’s sponsoring organizations.

**Content of Study:** We propose to study Formal Methods issues as they directly relate to North American companies. First, we will determine how Formal Methods can help these companies meet demands for higher quality, possibly regulated software-intensive systems. Second, we will pinpoint how the companies can exploit Formal Methods in current environments for more productive software development processes.

The study will explore the issues and topics that pertain to a full-scale Formal Methods research effort at MCC, including:

**Fundamental concepts of Formal Methods**—what is a formal method, and how does it work?

**Training and instructional material**—sample course outlines, evaluation of course offerings.
Modes of using formal methods—specification, verification, documentation, refinement; integration with object-oriented and other widespread approaches; consistency of artifacts from requirements through code.

Survey of major applications—summaries of Formal Methods projects to date, interpretations of collected project data, evaluation of successes and failures, derived guidelines for applications.

Tools survey—catalog of editors, syntactic/semantic checkers, theorem provers, and other tools; MCC experiments with North American and European toolsets; assessment of state of toolsets.

Models of formal-based software development—injection of techniques into standard productivity, risk, and QA models; scenarios of future development processes.

Regulatory and legal trends in safety and security—the high-integrity market sector; research funding patterns (U.S., Europe, and Japan); forecasts of error and development costs, adoption patterns, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios.

Transitional tips—what to teach, to whom, and follow-through; projects to try; pitfalls, motivation, and so on.

Experimental results—results of using MCC technology and personnel, along with imported tools, instructors, consultants, and other studies, to apply Formal Methods to industrially relevant problems. These experiments will illustrate many of the above topics.

Research needs and strategy.

Timeline and Deliverables: The proposed study will be conducted from September 1, 1990, to September 30, 1991. At the end of this period, participants will receive a comprehensive report covering the topics outlined above, together with video overviews, tool demonstrations, and thorough accounts of experimental protocols and results. Drafts of the report’s topics will be available at quarterly intervals; midterm and final reviews and information sessions will occur at the MCC site; and at least one formal inter-

action will be designed according to the specific interests of each participant (within the domain expertise limits of MCC personnel).

The study in its entirety will be proprietary to participants for one year, after which MCC may distribute it more widely. Selected sections reporting experimental results and new insights of interest to the research community may be published as technical reports and papers during the course of the study, both to further the field and to establish the MCC Formal Methods initiative in the research community.

Costs: Costs for the study will be targeted to ten participants at $60,000 each. Membership is open to all MCC shareholders and associates; non-member companies can opt to participate in MCC for the one-year study period only, paying a special Project Associate fee of $7,500 in addition to the study participation fee. Should there be more than ten participants, additional personnel will be added to increase the study’s scope and depth.

A full-scale, multiple-year Formal Methods initiative will be proposed in mid-1991. While the study’s report will motivate many of the initiative’s activities, it will not constitute a full definition of those activities. Study participants have no commitment beyond September 1, 1991; however, if a participant does elect membership in the initiative, it may deduct $25,000 from the cost of membership over the first two years.

Personnel: The MCC researchers who will conduct the study are broadly experienced in the theory and application of Formal Methods techniques and tools. They are also experts in tracking and forecasting technology trends. The study coordinator, Dr. Susan Gerhart, has led a major U.S. formal verification project and participates in international Formal Methods strategic activities. Other project members are experts in a variety of tools (already assembled at MCC), techniques, and theories and have applied them to industrially interesting problems. This unique group has been cooperating for a year and will be complemented by consulting expertise from outside MCC as well as from related MCC projects.

For more information, contact:

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Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation
3500 W. Balcones Center Drive
Austin, Texas 78759
Issues Related to Ada 9X

John McHugh
Computational Logic, Inc.
Recent Ada 9X Activities

John McHugh
Baldwin / McHugh Associates
Durham, North Carolina
8 November 1990

OVERVIEW

- Ada 9X
- The 9X process
- Issues for Critical Systems
ISO Standards such as Ada must be reviewed for possible revision every 10 years. The review process can
• Leave the standard unchanged
• Withdraw the standard
• Initiate a revision process
Ada 83 is undergoing a revision. The new language will be known as Ada 9X.
• The current expected value for X is 3.

The Ada 9X process is being managed by the Air Force out of Eglin AFB, Fla. The project manager is Christine Anderson.
• Revision requests submitted 88-89
• Requirements workshops 89-90
• Distilled to revision issues by IDA
• Requirements document - drafts fall 90
• Inputs still coming from interest groups
• Mapping contractor (Intermetrics) will map requirements into revised language
My Subjective View of Process

The following represent my own, distinctly minority view of the process.

• The ground rule that calls for upward compatibility at all costs does more harm than good as it guarantees a more complex language.
• As Ada tries to be all things to all people, dialects and subsets will become necessary.
• A rational approach is probably not possible. Without it, Ada 9X will not be a substantial improvement over Ada 83 and Ada will eventually collapse under its own weight.

Ada 9X Activities

Ada 9X and Critical Systems

As a part of the revision that Ada is undergoing, the trusted systems community has raised a number of issues. They are summarized in the following slides.
Requirement A

IDENTIFY AND JUSTIFY ALL ELEMENTS OF THE STANDARD THAT PERMIT UNPREDICTABLE PROGRAM BEHAVIOR.

e.g., Program blockage
\[
\text{Integer (1.5) \neq \text{Integer(1.5)}
\]

INTENT IS TO ELIMINATE WHERE POSSIBLE AND FORCE ANALYSIS AND COST BENEFIT DECISION ELSEWHERE.

1) Eliminate most erroneous cases
2) Eliminate "incorrect order dependency"—define order-dependent semantics
3) Define undesirable implementation dependency (UID)
4) UID has defined effect, not cause for "program error"
5) Implementations shall attempt to detect remaining erroneous and UID cases
6) Specific cases of undefined variables:
   a. Majority - URG position on LHS usage
   b. Minority - catch all usage
**REQUIREMENT B**

EXPOSE IMPLEMENTATION CHOICES

1) Language choices (LRM alternatives)
2) Implementation strategy (storage management, scheduling, etc.)
   - Static choices
   - Dynamic choices
   - What can user control?
   - How can information be shared with others? With tools?

Choices include:

a) Parameter passage
b) Optimization
c) Heap vs stack vs ...storage management

**REQUIREMENT C**

ALLOW USERS TO CONTROL
IMPLEMENTATION TECHNIQUES

Certain implementation choices lead to explosive growth in possible execution behaviors.

Implementations must honor--or reject with warnings--user directives for items such as parameter passing mechanisms, orders of evaluations, etc.

This is analogous to the representation specification for data.
REQUIREMENT D

IMPLEMENTATIONS SHALL ATTEMPT COMPILE OR RUNTIME ANALYSIS FOR KNOWABLE INSTANCES OF UNSOUND PROGRAMMING AND ISSUE WARNINGS/EXCEPTIONS AS APPROPRIATE.

- Aliasing
- Unsynchronized sharing
- Uninitialized variables
- Etc.

REQUIREMENT E

PROGRAM BEHAVIOR TO BE DEFINED OR PREDICTABLE IN THE FACE OF OPTIMIZATION

We call for further study on the following

- Canonical order of evaluation vs radical optimizations
- Exceptions
- Side effects
- Possibility of pragma control
REQUIREMENT F

FORMAL STATIC SEMANTICS AS PART OF ADA 9X STANDARD

The formal definition to be accompanied by tools that facilitate use for answering questions about the legality and meaning of programs.

While this does not necessarily change the language, development of the definition and tools may contribute to language changes.

N.B. Parameterize formal definition for implementation decisions and architecture/environment.

REQUIREMENT G

DYNAMIC SEMANTICS AS ONGOING EFFORT WITH AIM OF INCORPORATIONS IN NEXT STANDARD.

This area has enough uncertainty to keep it off the Ada 9X critical path. On the other hand, development of portions of the dynamic semantics as part of the Ada 9X effort should aid in evaluating and understanding proposed language changes.

N.B. Parameterize formal definition for implementation decisions and architecture/environment.
REQUIREMENT H

ASSERTIONS

MAJORITY
1) Need dynamic semantics for assertions to be useful for proof
2) Suitable form not known
   - Extend Ada expressions
   - Ada vs spec functions
   - Etc.
   ∴ Wait, but work on issue

MINORITY
1) Anna exists
2) Anna is better than nothing
∴ Use Anna for now

DON'T PRECLUDE LATER CHOICE/DECISION

Mixed Results

- Requirements A, B, and D are largely reflected in the Requirements Document
- Requirements C and H have been largely ignored.
- Requirement E has resulted in special consideration being given to the critical systems community.
- Requirements F and G have been completely rejected, but ...
**Language Precision Team**

PRDA issued by Ada 9X project last spring.
- Supports Ada 9X mapping team by providing formal analysis of selected language topics
- "Creeping formalism" approach to demonstrating utility of formal methodology
- May have some influence on Ada 9X language

A team led by ORA was issued a contract during the last days of FY 89.

**Research Issues and Efforts**

The language precision team will work with Intermetrics to model specific aspects of the Ada language where the application of formal techniques appears to have promise. These include optimization and tasking. While the project is probably worth while, the approach may be less than satisfactory for a number of reasons.
Features Interact

In isolation, most Ada features are innocuous. It is in combination that they cause problems. The LPT approach risks ignoring the interactions

- Overloading
- Separate Compilation
- Private types
- Signals and handlers
- Tasking
- Optimization and code generation

Consider Optimization

Optimization and code generation are difficult to separate. One man's optimization strategy is another's code generation paradigm.

- Ada has no explicit low level parallelism. Most modern architectures do, even if it is only a pipeline or a coprocessor.
- Array and vector processors have primitives that are of a higher level than the Ada primitives that they implement.
- The ability of the programmer to explicitly handle exceptions from predefined operations makes visible implementation details that are better hidden.
Reconsider Optimization

The interaction of exception handling, global data, and separate compilation with low level parallelism makes code generation difficult.

- Reordering exception raising operations can create unexpected program states or even turn a legal program into an erroneous one.
- If the exception is unhandled, this may not matter.
- If the exception is handled in another compilation, the dependencies are difficult to track.
- Without global analysis, the wrong choices are sure to be made sometimes.

meanwhile back at Intermetrics

The first Ada 9X Mapping Issues document produced by Intermetrics addresses no issues that are of specific interest to the critical systems community. The issues addressed include:

- Type extensions and polymorphism
- Pointers to static objects
- Changes in visibility rules for operators
- etc.
What lies Ahead?

The process will inexorably wend its way towards a revised Ada. While some of the warts of the present language may be removed in the process, it is certain that others will spring up to take their place.

The process is under the control of those with a certain vested interest in the status quo.

What is lacking is a long term, radical view of what ought to be. If Ada 9X, like Ada 83 fails to serve the needs of portions of the community, where can they go? What alternatives do they have?